John B. Baskerville.—Mr. John B. Baskerville, for many years one of the most prominent and learned lawyers in Southwestern Virginia, died October 31, at the residence of his son-in-law, Captain P. H. McCaull, Lynchburg, after an illness of some weeks. He passed his ninety-third birthday last May. The infirmities of his great age, in addition to a fall that he had some weeks ago, are given as the cause of his death. For many years Mr. Baskerville practiced his profession at Newbern, Pulaski county, being associated for a long time with General James A. Walker, under the firm name of Baskerville & Walker.

Charles M. Coston.—Charles M. Coston, formerly an attorney at law in Norfolk, died November 2 at his home in Pensacola, Fla. He was about thirty-two years of age and unmarried. He was a prominent citizen of the section in which he lived, and was a nominee for the Florida Legislature, the nomination being equivalent to an election. He formerly resided in both Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NOTES OF CASES.

Liability of Manufacturer for Negligence.—The liability of a manufacturer of an article for injuries resulting from defects therein receives a novel exposition in Watson *v.* Augusta Brewing Co., 52 Southeastern Reporter, 152, where a manufacturer, who bottled up some pieces of glass with a beverage, which he advertised as harmless and refreshing, is held liable for injuries to one who imbibed the glass while drinking from the bottle. Defendant's chief contention in this case was that he was not liable because there was no privity of relationship between the parties, inasmuch as the beverage had not been sold directly by the defendant to the plaintiff, but the court holds that the duty for the violation of which the manufacturer is liable is owned by him to the general public.

Manslaughter Through Negligence.—In Iowa a conviction for manslaughter is sustaind on the facts showing a reckless and negligent indifference to the safety of others, and it is also held that it was unnecessary for the state in order to support a conviction to prove that the deceased person was not guilty of contributory negligence. State *v.* Moore, 106 Northwestern Reporter, 16.

Safe Place to Work.—A peculiar case, in which liability for personal injuries was sought to be predicated upon the ground that the relation of master and servant existed, is that of Walker *v.* Gleason, 96 New York Supplement, 843. It there appeared that a landlord had

contracted with a tenant to keep the hall lamps in the building in order, and that while she was working with the lamps in one of her own rooms, the ceiling fell and injured her. Under these circumstances it was held that the landlord was not liable on the ground that, as an employer, he had failed to furnish a safe place to work.

Injuries to Passengers.—A dead hen having been thrown by the conductor of a street car at the motorman of another car with such inaccuracy that the corpse struck a window, which broke and injured a passenger sitting near, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was furnished with facts sufficient to give rise to the holding that as a carrier is absolutely liable for injuries to a passenger caused by the misconduct of its servants, the passenger injured because of the occurrence mentioned was entitled to recover from the street car company. Hayne *v.* Union Street Ry. Co., 76 Northeastern Reporter, 219.

Waiver of Additional Insurance Clause.—The effect of the eighty per cent. average or co-insurance clause on a condition prohibiting other insurance is passed upon in the recent case of Woolford *v.* Phenix Ins. Co., 76 Northeastern Reporter, 722, where the court takes the position that the clause prohibiting other insurance without the consent of the insurer is not absolutely waived and destroyed by the eighty per cent. clause, but that the two can stand together so that the additional insurance clause is violated if the insured procures additional insurance so as to make the total amount exceed the value of the property.

Infringement of Copyright.—The holding of the Circuit Court in Sampson & Murdock Co. *v.* Seaver-Radford Co. was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion published in 140 Federal Reporter, 539, where it is held that defendant's action in copying names and addresses from complainant's city directory, verifying these by sending canvassers to the addresses given and afterwards publishing unchanged such information as was found to be correct was an infringement.

Conversion of Goods by Carrier.—A quantity of apples was shipped with drafts on the buyer for their value according to a contract of sale attached to the bills of lading. On the arrival of the fruit at its destination the railroad company permitted the buyer to inspect the applies without his producing bills of lading or showing any right or title to the apples. Finding them to be of inferior quality, the buyer refused to take them. This is held in Dudley *v.* Chigaco, Milwaukee & St. P. Ry. Co., 52 Southeastern Reporter, 718, not to have been a conversion by the railway company.

Reorganization of Mutual Insurance Companies.—A statutory scheme for the reorganization of a mutual insurance company and